

ALTH
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Library

DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE HEALTH OF
DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT
FOR THE YEAR
1960



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
NETHER HALL,
DONCASTER

John Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

Roy Durant, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector

DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Year 1960.

Chairman of the Council

Cty. Ald. R.E. Hughes, B.E.M., J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council

Cr. J. Yorke. J.P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee

Cty. Ald. W.A. Morris.

Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee

Cr. Mrs. P.B. Whetton

Members of the Public Health Committee

Cr. A. Barfield.	Cr. C.T. Ledger.
Cr. W.P. Beckley.	Cr. Rev. F.J. Mace.
Cr. W. Binks.	Cr. A. Mason.
Cr. Mrs. C. Bower.	Cr. E. Melling.
Cr. J.J. Boyle.	Cr. J.W. Miers.
Cr. T.S. Bradbury, J.P.	Cr. R.W. Millington.
Cr. Mrs. C.C. Braithwaite.	Cr. P. Moran.
Cr. J. Brown.	Cr. Mrs. L. Noble.
Cr. G.A.B. Carby.	Cr. G.W. Ogden.
Cr. Mrs. G. Chamberlain.	Cr. L. Pashley.
Cr. R.M. Clayton.	Cr. C.A.G. Pegg.
Cr. Mrs. L. Davies.	Cr. Mrs. E. Rice.
Cr. C. Denham.	Cr. G.G. Richardson.
Cr. W. Dilley.	Cr. T.C. Roberts.
Cr. J.H. Dixon.	Cr. H. Schofield.
Cr. H. Ducker.	Cr. Mrs. V. Simm.
Cr. G. Earnshaw.	Cr. Capt. C.G.Y. Skipwith, J.P.
Cr. C.E. Farran.	Cr. J. Smithson.
Cr. A. Grimson.	Cr. J.P. Sorby.
Cr. H.W. Guy.	Cr. Miss A.E. Spittlehouse.
Cr. Mrs. M.E. Hall.	Cr. N. Taylor.
Cr. A.W. Hanson.	Cr. M. Thompson, B.E.M., J.P.
Cr. J.R. Hardy.	Cr. K.H. Turner.
Cr. Mrs. L. Hatter, J.P.	Cr. Major H.G. Warde-Norbury, J.P.
Cr. G. Hunter.	Cr. J. Webster.
Cr. Leonard Jones.	Cr. J.H. Wilkinson.
Cr. Lewis Jones.	Cr. W.G. Wilkinson.
Cr. T. Kelly.	Cr. O.J. Williams.
Cr. Mrs. K. Kennedy.	Cr. J. Yorke.

Cty. Ald. R.E. Hughes, B.E.M., J.P.

DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Nether Hall,
Doncaster.

To the Chairman and Members of
the Doncaster Rural District Council.

August, 1961.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the health of the inhabitants and the work of the Health Department for the year 1960.

I have also included a shortened report on the personal health service carried out in the district under my supervision on behalf of the West Riding County Council and added explanatory comments where necessary.

The Vital Statistics for 1960 show:

- (1) An increase of the population by 780 to 61,520 (it is interesting to note that the 1961 census figure gives the district a population of 66248.
- (2) The Birth Rate was slightly increased.
- (3) Unfortunately three women died in child-birth.
- (4) The number of deaths was slightly increased.
- (5) The number of children dying under 1 year of age was reduced from 47 to 30, giving the lowest Infant Mortality Rate ever recorded in the district.
- (6) Infectious Diseases returns showed measles as usual the commonest disease; there were no cases of diphtheria and no cases of poliomyelitis.
- (7) There was a reduction in the number of notifications of tuberculosis.

In the personal health services the introduction of a free chiropody service to all aged persons has been greatly appreciated by the recipients. This service, together with the Home Nursing Service, the new Warden's Service and the provision of aged persons' bungalows, do much to ease the burdens which so often accompany old age.

In the environmental health service the new Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act should go a long way to regularising caravan sites, the licensing of such sites, the provision of proper sanitary accommodation, washing facilities etc.

An outstanding feature in the monthly reports of your Chief Public Health Inspector is that each month $1\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons of sewage are collected throughout the district from cesspools and pail closets. This presents a problem not only in collection but also in disposal and one which has increased in the last few years by the rapid residential development in parishes without main drainage. The Council's policy of sewerage all major areas in the next five years will include schemes at Sprotborough, Brodsworth, Braithwell, Austerfield, Sutton and Norton, Wadworth, Cantley, Auckley, Bessacarr and Old Rossington and will eventually solve the major part of the problem.

My sincere thanks are due to the Chief Public Health Inspector (who is responsible for the second half of this report), to the staff of the Health Department and to all members, professional and clerical, of the Divisional Health Service.

In conclusion Mr. Chairman may I thank all members of the Council for their help and courteous reception throughout the year.

Your obedient Servant,

J. FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

J. FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

R. DURANT, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

Certificate in Sanitary Science.

National Certificate in Building.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

E.K. SMITH, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

G. STEPHENSON, Cert. S.I.B.

National Certificate in Building.

Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

Student Public Health Inspector.

P.A. GUMSLEY.

Public Cleansing Foreman.

G. BUCKLEY.

Clerks.

J.A. HICKLING

MRS. A. BAXENDALE.

MRS. J. BATEY. Appointed July, 1961.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer

DR. J. FERGUSON.

Assistant Medical Officers.

DR. M. T. BURTON.

DR. C. M. DORNAN.

Paediatrician

DR. C. C. HARVEY.

Psychiatrist

DR. P. S. CROWLEY.

Clerk. MRS. E. BAYES.

Health Visitors.

Miss E. Humphries	-	Divisional Nursing Officer.
Miss A. M. Hogg	)	ARMTHORPE.
Miss L. Shaw)	
Mrs. M. Hopkinson.		ASKERN.
Mrs. W. Blagojevic		BAWTRY.
Miss E. Goulden		BRODSWORTH.
Miss F. Arrand	)	EDLINGTON
Mrs. D. Goddard)	
(part time))	
Miss M. Simpson		KIRK SANDALL
Mrs. F. Weaver	)	ROSSINGTON
Mrs. W. Blagojevic)	
Miss E. P. Llewellyn		SPROTBOROUGH
Miss P. Crawley	-	Askern Area Tuberculosis Visitor

Midwives

Senior Reliefs:

Nurse G. M. Wilkinson, 10 Low Road, Warmsworth
(Tel. Doncaster 53245)

Nurse R. H. Senior, 85 Hawthorn Avenue, Armthorpe.
(Tel. Armthorpe 206)

Nurse L. M. Ashton, 13 Thomas Street, Edlington (Tel. Doncaster 3384)
 Nurse L. Gibson, 1 Queen's Crescent, Bawtry (Tel. Bawtry 312)
 Nurse D. M. Howard, 90 The Boulevard, Edenthorpe (Tel. Barnby Dun 516)
 Nurse D. Lee, 9 Rands Lane, Armthorpe (Tel. Armthorpe 239)
 Nurse M. O. Morrison, 11 Balcarres Road, Rossington (Tel. Rossington 353)
 Nurse N. H. Stewardson, Lynfield, Melton Road, Sprotborough (Tel. Doncaster 53997)
 Nurse A. Watson, 9 Barnsley Road, Scawsby (Tel. Doncaster 3050)
 Nurse F. Wilkinson, 1 Park Drive, Campsall (Tel. Askern 340)
 Nurse. B. F. Wright, 11 Scott Avenue, Barnburgh (Tel. Goldthorpe 2150)

District Nurses.

Nurse A. Caygill, Birch View, Warningtongue Lane, Bessacarr.
 (Tel. Rossington 385).
 Nurse S. Clarke, 98 Tait Avenue, Edlington (Tel. Conisborough 2388)
 Nurse M. Darley, 8 Park Crescent, Warmsworth (Tel. Doncaster 53188)
 Nurse D. Gilbert, 3 Church Road, Kirk Sandall (Tel. Barnby Dun 314)
 Nurse N. A. Jeffreys, 19 Tennyson Avenue, Sprotborough (Tel. Doncaster 49845)
 Nurse J. Martin, 5 Thelluson Avenue, Scawsby (Tel. Doncaster 61012)
 Nurse E. E. Oades, Little Haven, Bone Lane, Campsall (Tel. Askern 304)
 Nurse T. A. Peach, 50 Grange Lane, Rossington (Tel. Rossington 246)
 Nurse D. E. Robson, 2 Lime Tree Avenue, Armthorpe (Tel. Armthorpe 225)
 Nurse A. Banham (part time), 4 Daw Lane, Bentley.

Mental Welfare Officers

J. Jackson (Mrs), Tel. Doncaster 56128.
 F. L. Johnson, Tel. Barnby Dun 559.
 J. Hurley (Miss), Tel. Snaith 269.

Speech Therapist

S. M. Roobotham.

Senior Clerk

W. Knivett.

Clerks

M. L. Austin.
 D. Hudson.
 Miss E. McBride.
 Mrs. F. Warren.
 Mrs. A. Coates.
 Miss J. Lawley.

TRAINING CENTRE

Supervisor

Miss A. Thorp.

Handicraft Instructor

A. Dilkes.

Teachers

J.A. Trickett (Miss)
S.M. Leam (Miss)
P.A. Haycock (Miss)
M. Gascoigne (Mrs)
B. Brown (Mrs)

Meals Assistant

J. Fordham (Mrs)

Handyman

J.B. Watkinson

DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

1960

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE

A REA

Area	75086 acres
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population Mid Year 1960	61,520
Number of inhabited houses at year end 1960	19,651
Rateable Value	£700,511
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2761

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

(Corrected for Inward and Outward Returns)

BIRTHS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Total Number	1384	1301
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	22.5	21.8
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	21.6	20.9
Birth Rate for England and Wales	17.1	16.5
Percentage illegitimate live births per total live births	4.2	4.4

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	681	645	1326
Illegitimate	31	27	58
	<u>712</u>	<u>672</u>	<u>1384</u>

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Total Number	44	26
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	30.8	19.6
Rate for England and Wales	19.7	20.7

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	24	16	40
Illegitimate	-	4	4
	<u>24</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>44</u>

<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Total Births (Live and Still)	1428	1327
Rate per 1,000 Population	23.2	22.2

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	705	661	1366
Illegitimate	31	31	62
	<u>736</u>	<u>692</u>	<u>1428</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered births.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Number of Deaths	30	47
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	21.7	36.1
Death Rate of legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	21.8	35.3
Death Rate of illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	17.2	-
Death Rate for England and Wales	21.7	22.0

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	13	16	29
Illegitimate	-	1	1
	<u>13</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>30</u>

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 total live births.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Number of Deaths	20	32
Death Rate per 1,000 total live births	14.5	24.6
Death Rate for England and Wales	15.6	15.8

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one week of age per 1,000 total live births.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Number of Deaths	15	29
Death Rate per 1,000 total live births	10.8	22.3

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

The Perinatal Mortality Rate is the number of Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Number of Deaths	59	56
Death Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	41.3	41.4

MATERNAL DEATHS

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	3	1
Death Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	2.1	0.75

DEATHS

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Total Number	514	499
Death Rate per 1,000 population (crude)	8.4	8.4
Death Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	12.3	12.5
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.5	11.6

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths	263	251	514

DEATHS FROM ROAD ACCIDENTS AND OTHER VIOLENT CAUSES

There were 10 fatal road traffic accidents in the area, 7 suicides, and 11 people lost their lives through other accidents.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory	5	1	6
Non-respiratory	-	-	-
	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>

Death rate for tuberculosis .1

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year home population was 61,520, which is 1780 more than that of the previous year. The natural increase (i.e. the excess of live births over deaths) was 870.

BIRTHS

The number of registered live births was 1384 compared with 1301 and 1311 in the previous two years, giving a rate of 22.5.

DEATHS.

Heart diseases and associated vascular diseases continue to be the commonest cause of death, there being 251 such cases in 1960 compared with 231 in 1959. Deaths from cancer were reduced from 96 to 89 but the number of cases of lung cancer continued to increase, there being an increase from 16 to 22 such deaths.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>Compared with</u>	
		<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>
Diseases of the heart and circulation (including vascular lesions of the nervous system)	251	231	247
Cancer (including leukaemia)	89	96	90
Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza etc.	50	57	64
Accidents and violence (motor accidents 10, accidents at home and work 11, suicide 7.	28	23	31
Tuberculosis (all forms)	6	2	3

The deaths from these causes were about 82 per cent of the total.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Three deaths occurred, the causes being (1) generalised acute peritonitis, (2) obstetric shock and (3) pulmonary embolism.

	1960	
	Maternal Death rates per 1,000 live and still births	
	Doncaster R. D.	England and Wales
Maternal Causes (excluding abortion)	2.10	0.31
Abortion	-	0.08
	2.10	0.39

INFANT MORTALITY

There was a marked reduction in the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age. These fell from 47 in 1959 to 30 in 1960.

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS - 1960

Cause of death	All Infants		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks to 3 months		3 to 6 months		6 to 9 months		9 to 12 months	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	3	8	1	3	1	3	-	2	1	-	-	-
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immaturity	3	5	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury at birth	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	4	3	3	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Post Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haemolytic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other causes	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES	13	17	9	11	2	3	1	3	1	-	-	-

BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES - 1960

Rates	Doncaster Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding	England & Wales
Crude Birth: per 1,000 population	22.5	17.8	16.9	17.1
Adjusted Births: do.	21.6	17.8	17.1	
Crude Death: do.	8.4	9.7	11.5	11.5
Adjusted Death: do.	12.3	11.9	12.6	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory: do.	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.07
Tuberculosis: other: do.	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Tuberculosis, total: do.	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.07
Cancer, all forms: do.	1.45	1.67	1.98	2.16
Vascular lesions, nervous system: do.	1.22	1.53	1.85	*
Heart & circulation: do.	2.86	3.52	4.35	*
Respiratory diseases: do.	1.01	0.961	1.17	*
Maternal mortality (per 1,000 live and still births)	2.10	0.82	0.73	0.39
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	21.7	22.4	22.5	21.7
Still births (per 1,000 live and still births)	30.8	23.9	22.4	19.7
Neo-natal mortality	14.5	15.7	15.8	15.6
Peri-natal mortality	41.3	37.2	35.9	-

RECORD OF PROGRESS - DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT

Year	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	All forms of Tuberculosis	Infant Mortality	Maternal Mortality
1911	35.1	14.9	1.32	126.4	*
1916	30.6	13.9	1.64	106.9	*
1921	30.8	14.0	1.14	130.9	*
1926	29.4	10.3	0.8	82.3	*
1931	23.1	9.10	0.9	81.5	*
1936	18.4	8.74	0.56	61.0	8.25
1941	20.8	9.3	0.61	61.0	4.59
1942	20.8	8.1	0.47	41.0	2.91
1943	20.6	9.3	0.58	54.0	4.83
1944	23.7	8.8	0.55	42.0	4.97
1945	20.8	8.6	0.59	61.0	0.94
1946	21.9	7.9	0.39	42.0	2.56
1947	22.36	9.66	0.73	58.4	2.46
1948	22.06	9.2	0.53	49.8	1.68
1949	19.98	9.15	0.55	53.98	1.85
1950	18.81	9.05	0.34	53.79	1.95
1951	18.06	9.97	0.43	47.81	NIL
1952	17.0	8.84	0.11	32.9	NIL
1953	18.3	9.24	0.28	37.3	1.95
1954	18.36	8.72	0.26	22.08	0.98
1955	20.23	8.89	0.18	32.00	0.87
1956	21.2	9.4	0.07	41.5	0.81
1957	21.6	8.5	0.12	33.8	2.35
1958	22.4	8.9	0.05	23.6	NIL
1959	21.8	8.4	0.03	36.1	0.75
1960	22.5	8.4	0.10	21.7	2.10
* Figures not available					

CAUSES OF DEATH - 1960

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN

No.	Cause of Death	MALES	FEMALES
	ALL CAUSES	263	251
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	1	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	-	-
8.	Measles	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	10	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	19	3
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	7
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	5
14.	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	27	12
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1
16.	Diabetes	-	8
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	28	47
18.	Coronary disease, angina	49	30
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	6	8
20.	Other heart disease	23	33
21.	Other circulatory disease	13	14
22.	Influenza	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	7	9
24.	Bronchitis	17	17
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	10	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	3
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	3
31.	Congenital malformations	5	4
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases	18	25
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	7	3
34.	All other accidents	6	5
35.	Suicide	4	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war	1	-

SECTION "B".

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

MATERNITY.

In the divisional health area, which includes Tickhill Urban District, midwives notified 1460 live and still births among mothers usually resident here. Of these 858 were domiciliary and 602 occurred in hospitals and maternity homes. The institutional births were 41 per cent of the total, as in 1949. Of the 41 still births 14 were domiciliary and 27 institutional.

Midwives were present at all the domiciliary confinements and a doctor also in 113 of them. Gas and air analgesia alone was given to 152 mothers; gas and air and pethidine to 436, pethidine alone to 86 mothers, trilene alone to 20, and trilene with pethidine to 22. 16795 home visits were paid in connection with these duties including 1540 visits to mothers discharged from maternity hospitals before the fourteenth day. 312 infants were established on breast feeding at the time the midwife ceased attending. Medical aid was summoned on 77 occasions to mothers and infants.

At the year end the midwifery staff consisted of 9 whole time midwives, one part time midwife, and two senior relief midwives. Three midwives were appointed during the year.

During the year the West Riding Ante-Natal Clinics were attended by 239 mothers; 181 for the first time, and they made in all 1310 attendances. 69 mothers attended these clinics for post-natal advice.

CHILD WELFARE.

Clinics were held at the nine established centres during the year and the mobile clinic visited fortnightly the communities of Awkley, Barnburgh, Blaxton, Braithwell, Branton, Cadeby, Campsall, Edenthorpe, Harlington, High Melton, Norton, Tickhill, Wadworth and Warmsworth.

Number of children aged 0-5 years attending:	2143
Number of children attending for the first time, being under 1 year at first attendance:	1304
Number of attendances of children 0-5 years:	
(a) Under 1 year	18018
(b) Over 1 year	8117

Dried milks and vitamin supplements were available at the clinics. The amounts sold made a total of £4121. In addition to this there was distributed under the Ministry-sponsored scheme: 2374 tins of national dried milk, 17598 bottles of orange juice, 2597 bottles of cod liver oil and 1989 packets of vitamins, representing £742. 5. 1. which was paid for in stamps.

The Health Visitors attended child welfare and ante-natal sessions of local authority clinics and visited homes with regard to expectant mothers, children, the aged and sick persons.

I would like to express my very sincere thanks to the voluntary committees at the clinics who gave their services so willingly and do so much to make the clinics a success.

(a) Number of attendances at		
Local Authority Clinic Sessions:		1381
(b) Visits		
	<u>First</u> <u>Visits</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Visits</u>
(1) Expectant Mothers	211	268
(2) Children under 1 year	1409	7835
(3) Children between 1 and 2 years	-	3935
(4) Children between 2 and 5 years	-	6371
(5) Other cases	-	4033
(6) Visits to households re tuberculosis	-	533
	<u>1620</u>	<u>22975</u>

The Divisional Nursing Officer maintained her hospital liaison work at the Western Hospital, Hamilton Lodge and Annexe with great benefit to the aged sick and to parturient mothers and babies.

Home Help was provided during the year as follows:

	<u>No. of</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Hours</u> <u>Employed</u>
Maternity (including expectant mothers)	36	2193
Tuberculosis	-	-
Chronic sick, aged 65+	305	64127
Chronic sick, under 65	19	2209
Others	28	4468
	<u>388</u>	<u>73087</u>

This compares with 355 cases and 70223 hours in the previous year.

This service together with the other health services, e.g. home nursing and visits by health visitors, plus the increased provisions by the local authority of aged persons' bungalows and now the wardens' scheme result in many an aged sick person remaining in their own home as they so earnestly desire to do.

HOME NURSING.

The home nursing service was fully staffed during the year and is now adequate for all demands. Returns show an increasing demand for attention to the aged chronic sick and this not only requires skilled nursing but also tasks the physical strength of the nurses.

There were 1050 cases involving 30914 visits, classified as follows:

Classification of Case	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses	No. of Visits paid by Home Nurses
Medical	670	19985
Surgical	312	5365
Infectious Diseases	-	-
Tuberculosis	50	5403
Maternal complications	18	161
TOTAL	1050	30914

	<u>Patients</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Patients included in above who were aged 65 and over at the time of first visit:	494	17758
Children included in above who were under five years of age at the time of first visit:	76	788
Patients included in above who had more than 24 visits:	175	12554

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

A free chiropody service has now been introduced by the West Riding County Council which is available to all aged persons, physically handicapped persons, and expectant mothers. Wherever possible voluntary committees have been formed and my thanks are due to the secretaries of these committees for their help and co-operation. Where such committees could not be formed patients can attend the surgeries of private chiropodists free of charge. A maximum of six treatments per year is allowed on the recommendation of a doctor, home nurse, or health visitor and domiciliary visits can be made to persons who cannot attend a clinic. Clinics have been established as shown in the accompanying table.

P. - Pensioners
P.H. - Physically Handicapped
E.M. - Expectant Mothers

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Name of Voluntary Ass'n	Date Scheme Commenced	No. of sessions held to 31st December, 1960. In voluntary associations premises or clinics.	No. of patients treated						Total treatments given					
			In voluntary associations premises or clinics		Domiciliary		Total No. Treated		In voluntary associations premises or clinics		Domiciliary		Total No. Treated	
			P. P.H.E.M.	P. P.H.E.M.	P. P.H.E.M.	P. P.H.E.M.	P. P.H.E.M.	P. P.H.E.M.	P. P.H.E.M.	P. P.H.E.M.	P. P.H.E.M.	P. P.H.E.M.	P. P.H.E.M.	P. P.H.E.M.
Arnthorpe (Welfare Hall)	16. 6. 60.	8	40		3	1	43	1	70		3	1	73	1
Arnthorpe (Rest Centre)	28. 3. 60.	18	50		3		53		158		13		171	
Asken	30. 11. 60.	5	33		2		35		42		2		44	
Bawtry	23. 4. 60.	9	30	1	1		31	1	83	1	4		87	1
Braithwell	6. 4. 60.	9	20		2		22		76		4		80	
Edenhorpe	28. 3. 60.	9	22				22		78				78	
Edlington (Church Hall)	4. 5. 60.	16	36		5		41		145		13		158	
Edlington (Rest Centre)	25. 4. 60.	8	18		4		22		72		6		72	
Fenwick	19. 9. 60.	2	9		3		12		17		6		23	
Kirk Sandall	22. 2. 60.	17	52		3		55		152		6		158	
Norton	2. 6. 60.	7	21		1		22		60		1		61	
Rossington	21. 4. 60.	35	99		5		104		315		14		329	
Sprothorough	1. 4. 60.	12	51		8		59		102		21		123	
Warmworth	17. 3. 60.	11	28		3		31		99		3		102	
TOTALS		166	509	1	43	1	552	1	1469	1	90	1	1559	1

WARDENS' SCHEME.

During the year a warden's scheme was started in 4 areas by the appointment of 5 wardens. A daily visit is paid to each aged person on the warden list and reports are submitted to the central office of anything required to improve the comfort and well being of these old people. The warden has a list of duties and conditions and the basis of the scheme is to give the advice and assistance which could be expected of any good neighbour. In an emergency the warden can seek medical advice and she has a telephone installed in her home.

An interesting feature is the installation in 3 areas of an inter-communication system; a two way conversation can be held between the warden and the old person by means of small loud speakers and the warden is connected to each house. The working of the speaker is simple and consists of the depression of a knob to "buzz" in the warden's house, and then to release it and speak. Although simple to work the system is most effective. It started as a trial but it has proved its value and has been inspected by representatives from many authorities.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The periodic examinations included 1267 of entrants, 1849 of the intermediate groups, and 712 last year secondary, totalling 3828. There were also 36 special examinations and 131 re-examinations.

Unsatisfactory nutritional standards were reported to exist in 2.6 per cent of the children examined.

During 10,097 examinations for cleanliness there were 228 instances of infestation of the head. Formal notices were not necessary in any case.

Among the children medically examined the following defects were found: Requiring treatment - nose and throat (mainly tonsils and adenoids) 70; Vision: (a) refraction 128, (b) eye squint 21; Ear Conditions: (a) hearing defects 27, (b) middle ear and other disease 11; Orthopaedic defects: (a) posture 2, (b) feet and other 10; Skin diseases 19; Speech defects 14; Lung conditions 11; Heart troubles 6; and epileptics 3; Maladjusted psychologically 11.

At minor ailments clinics 104 cases of skin disease were treated. At eye clinics 521 were treated for refraction, squint and other conditions; 137 received operative treatment to the nose, throat or ear at local hospitals.

14 were treated at the local authority clinic or hospital for orthopaedic or postural defects; 46 pupils were treated at the Child Guidance Clinic, and 85 children were seen by the Child Health Specialist.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

This service, with the new provisions in the Mental Health Act, started expansion towards the end of the year. The Mental Health Act, 1959 came into operation in November 1960 and the effect of this Act is:

- (a) To alter the classification of mental disorders and the methods of admission to hospital.
- (b) To emphasize the importance of retaining within the general community, whenever possible, persons who are temporarily or even permanently disordered, and
- (c) to emphasize the importance of rehabilitation and after care.

Three Mental Welfare Officers have been appointed to this Division and Division 29 (Thorne) and General Practitioners have been notified as to their availability during the day and of the rota for night duty and weekends.

So far the scheme is working smoothly and the change over has caused very little difficulty.

Training Centre.

The pupils at this centre are conveyed by three buses from the surrounding areas and a mid-day meal is provided through the schools meals service.

The Christmas Concert and open days were well attended by parents and friends, and there was a general expression of appreciation of the work carried out at this centre by a very enthusiastic staff.

The main activities in the senior section are rug making, simple carpentry, gardening and basket work. In the junior section the activities are in the main speech training, singing, music, dancing, handicrafts, physical training and table manners.

It is a pleasure to visit this centre and sense the happy atmosphere.

Five new cases were reported during the period to 31st October 1960, all of whom were placed under statutory supervision.

ANTE-NATAL, CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL CLINIC SESSIONS.

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
ARMTHORPE a.m. Miners Welfare Institute p.m.		Ante-Natal 2nd & 4th.			
ASKERN a.m. Baptist Chapel Sutton Road p.m.	Minor ailments. Infant welfare. Infant welfare. Minor ailments.	Ante-Natal 2nd & 4th.	Immunisation. Monthly.	Infant Welfare. Relax. & minor ailments Ante-natal. Alternate imm. mthly. Toddlers Mthly.	
BAWTRY a.m. 5 South Ave. p.m.					
KIRK SANDALL a.m. Deacons Green Lane. p.m.	Chiroprody. Alternate. Ante-natal & relax. 1st and 3rd.		Immunisation. Monthly.	Minor ailments.	
EDLINGTON a.m. Broomhouse Lane p.m.	Minor ailments. Paed iatric. 3rd in month. Alternate. Infant welfare.	U. violet light 9 a.m. Mothercraft. S. girls.		Infant welfare. U. violet light 9 a.m. Ante-natal. Immunisation. Alternate.	
ROSSINGTON a.m. St Luke's Church Hall. p.m.	Minor ailments. Infant welfare.				
SCAWSBY a.m. St. Leonards Church Hall. p.m.		Infant welfare. Alt.			
SPROTBOUGH a.m. Richmond Hill. p.m.	Paediatric. 3rd in month. Alt.	Family planning.	Infant welfare and immunisation. Toddlers. Alt.	Minor ailments.	Polio session. Occasional. Ante-natal. Alternate.
MOBILE CLINIC ALTERNATE a.m. WEEKS p.m.		Norton, Campsall.	Barnburgh, High Melton, Harlington, Cadeby. Warmsworth	Branton, Awkley, Blaxton. Edenthorpe.	Tickhill. Wadworth, Braithwell.
R. A. F. STATION FINNINGLEY. a.m. p.m.			Infant Welfare.		

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1960.
(other than Tuberculosis)

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE
Arranged in the manner prescribed by the Registrar-General

Age Group	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis		Measles		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningococcal Infection	
				Paralytic	Non-Paralytic								
Under 1 year	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1 year	-	-	2	1	-	-	5	4	-	-	1	-	-
2 years	-	1	1	2	-	-	29	23	-	-	-	-	-
3 years	5	1	1	-	-	-	21	28	-	-	1	-	-
4 years	2	8	1	1	-	-	27	31	-	-	2	-	-
5-9 years	1	5	1	5	-	-	38	35	-	-	-	-	-
10-14 years	10	17	6	5	-	-	67	86	-	-	4	-	-
15-24 years	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
25 and over	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	24	35	13	14	-	-	188	209	-	-	6	10	-

Age Group	Acute Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	1	-	-	-	-	-
15-44 years	-	-	1	-	-	-
45-64 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	-	1	2	-	-

Opthalmia Neonatorum - 1 male
Puerperal Pyrexia - 3.

The cases of notifiable disease coming to the knowledge of this department were 499 (excluding tuberculosis).

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1960.

Children completing a course of immunisation:

AGE	Under 1	1-4	5-14	TOTAL
Primary	785	289	178	1252
Reinforcement doses	-	68	565	633

The state of diphtheria immunisation among the under-fifteen population at the end of 1960 was:

AGE				TOTAL
Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	
312	3116	4431	5025	
Immunised Total:	3428		9456	12884
Estimated mid- year population:	6142		10451	16693
Percentage immunised:	56%		90%	77%

The average percentage of the under-fifteen population with some degree of immunity was thus 77, with the under fives at 56 per cent and the school agers at 90 per cent.

PERTUSSIS IMMUNISATION.

During the year 1025 children under four were immunised against whooping cough, and a total of 3374 of the estimated 5087 children under four years had received protection, that is 66%.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

During the year there were 1384 births and 454 babies vaccinated under one year. This is an acceptance rate of 33 per cent.

	Ages of persons vaccinated					
	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 & over	Total
Primary vaccination	356	30	20	27	21	454
Re-vaccination	-	-	3	8	10	21

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

During 1960 a total of 1261 children and 1448 adolescents and special groups received two injections. In addition 6361 third injections were given.

Since the commencement of this scheme 18076 persons have received two injections, 14658 of these having had their third injection.

FOOD POISONING.

There was no case of food poisoning.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES 1960

AGE GROUP	Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	1	2	1	-	1	1
15-24 years	2	2	-	-	-	-
25-44 years	3	7	-	-	-	-
45-64 years	6	3	-	-	-	-
65 and over	8	-	-	-	1	-
TOTALS	20	14	1	-	2	1

DEATHS 1960

AGE GROUP	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	-	-	-	-
15-24 years	-	-	-	-
25-44 years	1	-	-	-
45-64 years	3	1	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	1	-	-

There were 38 new cases compared with 45 and 31 in the previous two years.

Six deaths occurred (5 males respiratory, 1 female respiratory) giving a death rate of 0.10 compared with 0.07 for England and Wales.

HOME NURSING OF TUBERCULOSIS.

District Nurses in the Rural Area gave attention to 50 patients involving 5403 visits.

SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

The following table gives the numbers of cases admitted or discharged from institutions:

CASES	Admitted			Discharged or Died		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory						
Adults	20	15	35	16	17	33
Children	-	1	1	-	2	2
Non-respiratory						
Adults	3	-	3	1	-	1
Children	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	23	16	39	17	19	36

5 hospitals, sanatoria and other institutions were involved.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

No. of patients receiving extra nourishment:

- (a) at the beginning of the year 10
- (b) newly granted during the year 14
- (c) grants discontinued 15
- (d) receiving extra nourishment 9
- at the end of the year

3 outdoor shelters already supplied were maintained.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1960
for the Rural District of Doncaster in the County of Yorkshire (W.R.)

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the
Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	NO. OF		
		Inspect-ions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	0	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	108	68	3	0
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out workers' premises)	9	0	0	0
TOTAL	118	68	3	0

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND:

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	0	2	0
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	0	1	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	2	0	2	0
(c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

The Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent
R. Durant, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Statement of inspections made during the year in pursuance of reg. 25(20)
of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959:

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

S. 92: Nuisances.	...	...	...	...	...	...	793
S. 39: Drainage.	...	...	...	...	...	...	259
S. 47: Conversion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
Water Supplies:-							
Samples from public supplies.	bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	46
	chemical	...	...	...	...	...	3
Samples from private supplies.	bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	19
	chemical	...	...	...	...	...	6
Infectious Diseases:							
Visits to cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Visits to contacts	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Food poisoning.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Swimming Pools; visits.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Verminous Premises:	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bed Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Other vermin.	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Dirty houses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
School Sanitary Accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

S. 4: Housing Surveys; Unfit property.	...	...	...	...	...	573
Overcrowding.	...	...	...	...	...	15
House letting inspections.	...	...	...	...	...	353

RENT ACT, 1957.

Applications for certificates of disrepair.	...	...	...	...	1
Revocation of " " "	...	...	...	...	6

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	450
Food (other than meat) Inspection.	...	...	...	...	...	105
Food Hygiene Regulations:						
Registered food preparing premises	...	...	...	...	...	98
Butchers shops.	...	...	...	...	...	65
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	41
Fish and chip shops	...	...	...	...	...	41
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	10
General food stores	...	...	...	...	...	90
Cafes, restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	41
Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	4

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

New furnaces.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Existing plant inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
S. 16. Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pollution recording equipment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Colliery spoilbanks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

Previously S. 269, Public Health Act, 1936.

Site Surveys	376
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FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

S.S. 1 - 6	Factories without power	0
S. 7	Factories with power	68
	Outworkers premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951.

Inspections of Hawkers vehicles.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
"	" Hawkers premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
"	" Hairdressers premises	29

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Sanitary accommodation and ventilation provisions	80
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MARKETS.

Rossington.	74
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LITTER ACT, 1958.

Provision and maintenance of litter baskets	32
Bus shelter survey	65

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE) PROVISIONS.

Initial surveys	4
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PET ANIMALS ACT.

Licensed premises visits	6
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NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT.

Burials	2
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PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Tip Control	352
Salvage	242
Trade Refuse.	486
Dustbin provision	397
Enquiries and supervision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 698
Total number of inspections and visits								<u>8430</u>

NOTICES (Public Health Acts.)

Informal notices served during the year	...	...	...	155
Outstanding from 1959	...	...	...	40
		Total		195
Complied with during 1960	...	...	...	151
		Outstanding at end of 1960		44
Statutory notices served during the year	...	...	...	14
		Outstanding (1959)		0
		Total		14
Abated during 1960	...	...	...	13
		Outstanding at end of 1960		1

Brief notes in amplification of the major subjects covered by the above inspections are as follows:-

WATER SUPPLIES.

(a) Piped supplies.

The rural district area is almost completely served by two major water undertakings: The Don Valley Water Board and Doncaster Corporation. In each case the main supply is derived from deep boreholes. Apart from a periodical discolouration due to iron oxide (from the Doncaster Corporation Supply in the Loversall area) water supplies were satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year. Investigations were being carried out to check the source of the excess iron content, and frequent flushing was being carried out to minimise complaints. Results of bacteriological examinations are tabulated below:

	<u>Approx. No. of houses served</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>
Don Valley	11737	27
Doncaster Corporation	7814	19
Frickley (private estate supply).	41	5

All the bacteriological results were satisfactory.

Two parishes, Clayton with Frickley and Hooton Pagnell (Moorhouse area) have private estate supplies and these were of good bacterial quality.

Supplementary supplies are provided to two parishes Clayton with Frickley (20 houses supplied by the Dearne Valley Water Board) and Hampole (19 properties supplied by Hemsworth R. D. C.).

The former estate supply is somewhat acidic and passes through a holding tank of limestone chippings to increase the alkalinity. Periodical tests were taken to check the alkalinity and lead content at selected points but no problems were encountered during the year.

Chemical analyses of the principal sources of supply taken during the year were as follows:-

	Don Valley	Doncaster Corporation	Hooton Pagnell
Total solids	360	380	440
Chloride	20	28	30
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	170	40	20
Total hardness.	200	200	280
Permanent hardness.	30	160	20
Temporary hardness.	170	40	260
Lead, Copper, Zinc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron.	Nil	0.4	Nil
Free Ammonia	0.01	0.04	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	5.6	2.0	7.4
pH value	7.6	7.0	6.0

One notice pursuant to Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was served during the year at a dwellinghouse formerly served by a well. The authority carried out a mains connection in default, but in the circumstances no contribution was required from the owner.

(b) Well Supplies.

It is estimated there are some 20 properties served by private wells and land springs. 14 samples were taken during 1960 for bacteriological examination; 7 being unsatisfactory. These supplies are all remote from existing mains but require detailed sampling and survey to assess their future and this work is earmarked for the forthcoming year.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

There is no local authority owned swimming bath in the rural area although the provision of several baths is now being investigated.

For a portion of the summer period an open-air swimming bath at Edlington associated with a colliery welfare scheme was opened to the general public on payment. The capacity of the pool is about 250,000 gallons and the water derived from a private borehole. The water is changed on the "continuous system", being drawn off as "making up" water in the boiler system of the colliery. Chlorination was carried out by the attendant by hand, and the rough estimation involved did not produce satisfactory results, there being insufficient free chlorine available for peak usage periods. This matter was still being discussed with the N. C. B. chemists at the end of the year and it is not likely that the pool will be re-opened until the chlorine treatment system has been improved.

Results obtained during the few weeks of summer use were as follows:-

4th August: 4 samples - all results showing 18+ b. coli; no free chlorine content.

11th August: 4 samples - results ranging from 2 to 3 b. coli; no free chlorine content.

25th August: 4 samples - results ranging from 0 to 2 b. coli; no free chlorine content.

The pool was closed shortly afterwards.

Some concern was aroused by the unauthorised use of a pond in the Austerfield parish for swimming purposes. Bacteriological examinations, not unexpectedly, gave results of 90 to 180+ bacillus coli and following approaches to the owners, arrangements were made for the display of warning notices and trespassers were prohibited in the area.

SECTION 47. CONVERSIONS.

The sanitary accommodation table for the year is as shown in the table below.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION 1960.

PARISH	Inhabited houses at 31.12.60	Water closets	Pail closets	Priv- ies.	Dust- bins	Cesspools
Adwick-on-Deerne	46	42	4	-	52	5
Armthorpe	2196	2224	4	-	2226	12
Askern	1737	1759	-	-	1785	2
Austerfield	171	177	3	12	170	23
Awkley.	412	270	35	3	609	46
Barnburgh.	313	328	32	5	304	46
Barnby Dun with Kirk Sandall.	984	1007	4	-	1017	4
Bawtry	469	481	9	1	511	7
Blaxton.	145	113	40	1	142	56
Braithwell.	284	252	36	12	275	95
Brodsworth.	1022	1007	49	1	1060	96
Burghwallis.	73	54	17	-	75	28
Cadeby.	40	19	19	2	33	10
Cantley.	474	467	45	17	445	250
Clayton-with-Frickley	69	18	44	14	49	6
Conisborough Parks.	99	60	19	5	90	20
Denaby.	85	68	15	-	78	45
Edenthorpe.	854	869	1	1	879	6
Edlington.	2365	2544	8	-	2470	20
Fenwick	45	14	14	11	26	9
Hampole.	62	45	20	1	61	17
						Cont'd ...

PARISH	Inhabited houses at 31. 12. 60	Water closets	Pail closets	Priv- ies.	Dust- bins	Cesspools
Hickleton.	37	42	-	-	44	3
Hooton Pagnell.	80	35	45	-	88	3
Kirk Bramwith.	52	21	23	15	39	12
Loversall.	46	38	5	6	45	8
Marr.	39	26	12	1	45	12
Melton (High).	82	72	8	-	81	16
Moss.	71	23	37	11	45	18
Norton.	844	768	51	2	817	112
Owston.	52	20	18	1	50	17
Rossington.	2855	2824	40	-	2898	55
Sprotborough.	2259	2383	15	3	2413	365
Stainton.	61	53	15	4	60	25
Thorpe-in-Balne.	35	16	15	6	31	9
Wadworth.	192	109	75	18	173	18
Warmsworth.	1001	1140	-	-	1002	6
TOTAL	19651	19396	782	153	20188	1482

The Council offers generous assistance to owners of property still possessing conservancy type sanitary accommodation, for apart from conversions covered by the discretionary and standard improvement grants schemes, half the reasonable cost of conversions to sewers or a £30 grant under Section 47 (4) where cesspools are provided, are available.

Under this section 24 pails and 2 privies were converted during the year at a total cost to the Council of £842. 9. 3.

Unfortunately many parishes are still not covered by adequate sewerage schemes but during the early part of the year the Council gave this matter a first priority. By the end of the year a major scheme at Sprotborough (estimated cost £150,000) had commenced, and new schemes at Brodsworth (Green Lane), Norton (Campsall and Sutton), Braithwell (part) and Austerfield (part) were in course of preparation. In addition a major scheme covering Auckley, Branton, Blaxton and Cantley is being drawn up by the Council's consultant engineers, together with a further scheme at Wadworth. The authority's target is to eradicate, as far as practicable, all pails and privies within a period of 5 years or so and every possible incentive and effort will be employed to this end.

SCHOOL SURVEY.

A general survey of the schools in the area was carried out early in the year to check sanitary standards against The Standards for School Premises Regulations, 1959. Most schools in the area are now equipped with adequate cloakroom and hot water facilities and sanitary accommodation, the Divisional Education Executive having been active in their provision for a number of years.

There are still 3 schools, however, at Moss, Old Denaby and Clayton, which are still served by pail closets and these present a study of sanitary antiquity in this atomic age. The Education Executive of the West Riding County Council are acutely aware of the deficiencies, however, and provision is being made in future schemes for the necessary conversions. Clayton is a Church school and presents particular difficulties.

During the year improvements were effected at Hooton Pagnell (also a Church School), the cloakroom and sanitary facilities being modernised.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

(a) SLAUGHTERHOUSE ACT, 1958.

THE SLAUGHTERHOUSES (HYGIENE) REGULATIONS, 1958.

THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (PREVENTION OF CRUELTY) REGULATIONS, 1958.

The Slaughterhouse Report required to be submitted under the new Act was forwarded to the Minister in August, 1960. The proposed "appointed day" by which all slaughterhouses would be required to comply with the new construction regulations was fixed at the 1st July, 1961.

At the commencement of the year there were 8 licensed slaughterhouses, but due to various circumstances, the occupiers of premises at Armthorpe and Norton (2) decided not to go forward with plans to comply with the new standards. At the same time there was an application for a new licence in respect of a new slaughterhouse at Kirk Bramwith. Planning approval was obtained in respect of extensions at existing slaughterhouses at Bawtry, Barnby Dun and Wadworth, and by the end of the year plans for the reconstruction of most of the 5 premises were well in hand. The proposals contained in the Slaughterhouse Report were:

- | | | |
|-------|--|------|
| (i) | Premises which already comply with all the requirements of the construction regulations. | NIL |
| (ii) | Premises in use which the authority expect to comply by the recommended date. | FIVE |
| (iii) | Premises in use which the authority expect not to comply by the recommended date. | NIL |
| (iv) | Premises not in use but for which a licence is in force or was in force at some time during the twelve months preceding the submission of this report. | FOUR |
| (v) | Outstanding applications for new slaughterhouse licences. | ONE |

Of interest is the review of incidence of tuberculosis occurring since control was lifted in 1954:

Year	No. of Beasts killed		% showing some lesion of TB	
	Cows	Others	Cows	Others
1954	354	479	33.89	9.37
1955	496	674	29.00	6.19
1956	344	830	31.10	6.57
1957	266	798	28.57	5.26
1958	345	719	30.72	4.31
1959	254	705	22.05	4.30
1960	138	478	26.31	0.21

Although the figure for 1960 appears to be high, all the cases found occurred during the first six months of the year, following which the Ministry's attested herds scheme came into force. No tuberculosis lesion was discovered in any cow killed for beef purposes after June, 1960.

Due to the ready co-operation of the slaughterhouse occupiers meat inspection (apart from holiday periods) can now be carried out in normal working hours.

Altogether some 12 cwt. 1 qr. 21½ lbs. meat were condemned during the year; there were no exceptionally abnormal reasons for condemnation, and for the first time for many years no whole carcass of beef was condemned. The major reason for condemnation was parasitic infection of the liver commonly found in bovines, and altogether this resulted in the loss of some 562 lbs. of liver.

(b) Meat Inspection.

The following table shows the number of animals killed and subsequent inspections during the year:

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. killed	474	138	4	1173	708
No. inspected	474	138	4	1173	708
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcasses condemned.	0	0	2	0	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	46	8	0	2	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	9.70	5.79	50	0.17	0.56
Tuberculosis only	0	0	0	0	0
Whole carcasses condemned.	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	1	10	0	0	16
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	0.21	26.31	0	0	2.26
Cysticercosis	1	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	1	0	0	0	0
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	1	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

383 inspections were made during the year under the above regulations and 13 were improved following Departmental activity. Standards generally are reasonably high although it is felt that there is still much valuable work to be done in this field. 30 premises are registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Principal Act for the manufacture, storage and sale of sausages, potted or preserved foods.

A census of food premises carried out during the year showed the following split-up:

Catering establishments (this includes all premises in which food is sold at any period of the week)	152
Bakehouses.	9
Other food shops.	288

FOOD INSPECTION (OTHER THAN MEAT INSPECTION IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES).

The Department continued to co-operate during the year with private traders in the examination and disposal of foodstuffs of doubtful fitness due to spoilages, decomposition or contamination. Altogether some 2 tons 15 cwts. 3 qrs. 3 lbs. were adjudicated as unfit and voluntarily surrendered during the period. Disposal is carried out by the Council's cleansing department.

In one case, following complaint by an Edlington resident the Council authorised the taking of legal action pursuant to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in respect of the sale of a loaf of bread affected by mould growth. The defendants pleaded guilty and were fined £5 and costs.

The bacteriological reports received on samples from a consignment of imported tinned Pork Luncheon Meat caused the Department to make representations to the Port Medical Officer of Health at the port of entry and resultantly all tins in circulation in England were withdrawn due to a processing fault.

It is felt that the trade requires to be constantly vigilant in the turnover of perishable foodstuffs, particularly meat pies, especially where they are wrapped at source. Investigations have shown that the bulk of retailers do not understand the producers' coding perforations and unless care is taken in differentiating old stock and new deliveries, stale, and sometimes unfit, food may be unwittingly sold.

All retailers of perishable foodstuffs were circularised during the year on this subject and it is felt that sooner or later the food industry will have to mark such food so that the housewife herself can be given some simple indication of the production date.

A particular survey of ball gum confectionery from slot machines was carried out in the autumn. These machines are subject to a good deal of misuse and once the rubber seals are damaged they are no longer weatherproof and deterioration of the contents ensues. Although it is appreciated that due to its high sugar content, this type of confectionery does not encourage heavy bacterial contamination, most of the samples examined did produce high colony counts and evidence of mould growths. There appeared to be no organised system of cleansing these machines.

Following adverse bacteriological examinations and Departmental advice, traders were keen to cease this type of automatic sale and within a few weeks of commencing the campaign, and helped by powerful Press publicity, it was not possible to find an unsatisfactory ball gum machine in the rural district area.

MILK.

New legislation transferred the licensing of graded milks in the rural area to the County Council with effect from the 1st January, 1961. Details of all registrations were forwarded to the County in October, 1960. Attention is to be focussed in the forthcoming year on the sampling of the raw milks for brucella organisms.

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC) REGULATIONS, 1959.

There is now only one producer of ice cream in the rural district. Three samples of ice cream were taken from this source and all were reported upon Grade I.

One other sample was taken from retailers in respect of loose ice-cream manufactured outside the area and this was also reported upon satisfactorily.

In all there are 167 premises in the area registered for the sale of ice cream in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and almost without exception these retail pre-wrapped ice-cream manufactured by the half dozen or so major firms.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

This section of the Department's activities was controlled initially by Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, (until 28th August) and after that date by the new Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act. At the date of repeal of the old section of the Public Health Act there were 55 licences in force in the area but there were many caravans sited at various points in the district which had no covering planning or Public Health Act approval. This state of affairs had been brought about by the following factors:

- (a) Development of a large R. A. F. station in the area.
- (b) Construction of a new powers station.
- (c) Extensions to industrial plant in the area.
- (d) Doncaster Bypass operations.

The Council had not wished to take any enforcement action in many of these cases, as this would have resulted in hardship to caravan occupiers. In one parish affected by the R. A. F. "invasion" the Council sought to acquire land for the development of a local authority site but were faced with problems associated with sewage disposal (as there was no available local authority sewer, and the R. A. F. sewerage system was already overloaded) and the difficulty of financing the site, as no legislation existing at that time permitted local authority expenditure of this kind.

With the coming into force of the new Act, however, the authority received full powers to proceed with site development and the first layout plans, in respect of a site in Armthorpe, were sent for Ministerial approval on the 29th November. The site catered for 20 vans at an overall development cost of some £200 per standing. The site naturally complies with the model standards recommended by the Ministry and incorporates concrete standings; individual sink drainage connections; electric connections; site lighting; car parks; road system; and an amenity block including W.C.'s, showers, electric washers, immersion heaters and deep sinks.

Some extent of the caravan problem can be observed in the Auckland parish where in August last five unofficial sites accommodated some 145 caravans; mainly occupied by R. A. F. personnel, and all in the proposed Green Belt.

Complete details of the new Act were supplied to each site occupier in September and by the end of the year 24 site licences (following planning approval) had been issued in the rural area in respect of 232 caravans. Negotiations for the acquisition of two more areas of land; a second Armthorpe site and a site in Edlington, were in progress and the Council is determined to provide other sites if required. All the local authority sites are to be connected to main sewerage systems, and it is hoped the three sites mentioned should be operative in 1960. Generally speaking the new Act was welcomed for its direct approach to what was rapidly becoming a major problem. In operation it appears to be an effective piece of legislation and the ready co-operation of planning officials has ensured its smooth working in the area.

It is not felt, however, that this section can be closed without reference to the apparently casual attitude of some engineering firms and the R. A. F. authorities in respect of the provision of caravan sites for their sub-contractors, employees and service personnel. Too often in the past have contractors, particularly, set up unauthorised caravan sites with no approach to the local authority and attempts to liaise on this matter rarely achieve success. Fortunately, the Doncaster bypass is now almost complete, but it is hoped that colleagues in other affected areas find greater opportunity of liaison and control of site conditions under the provisions of the new Act.

The control of gipsy caravans is referred to in the section devoted to the West Riding (General Powers) Act.

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

The initial five year slum clearance programme was largely completed and a minor housing programme to clear a small number of individually unfit properties was carried out during the year, 24 houses being dealt with mainly in the Barnby Dun parish. At the end of the year a more complete housing survey was in progress, and emphasis is now being laid on a combined effort to improve housing conditions in some of the older parishes where adequate sewerage schemes are not available. Wadworth is the first parish selected for this treatment and by a combination of clearance areas; individual demolition orders; improvement grants and privy and pail conversion schemes it is hoped to modernise the village at the same time as the sewerage system is developed. Small estates will be built in the selected parishes in harmony with their present rural settings so that the existing identity of the villages will be retained.

OVERCROWDING.

Although the present staff position prevents a major survey there is reason to think that such a survey would produce proof that this problem is still acutely present especially if a more realistic standard than the present Housing Act standard is utilised.

RENT ACT, 1957.

This Act seems to have lost its early impetus in this area. There is no doubt there is a need for reconditioning programmes in respect of some of the older terraced property in some of the colliery villages; particularly Edlington. This matter will receive early priority when the staff position improves.

Only one application for a certificate of disrepair was made and this was granted; six disrepair certificates previously granted were cancelled on satisfactory completion of the work.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

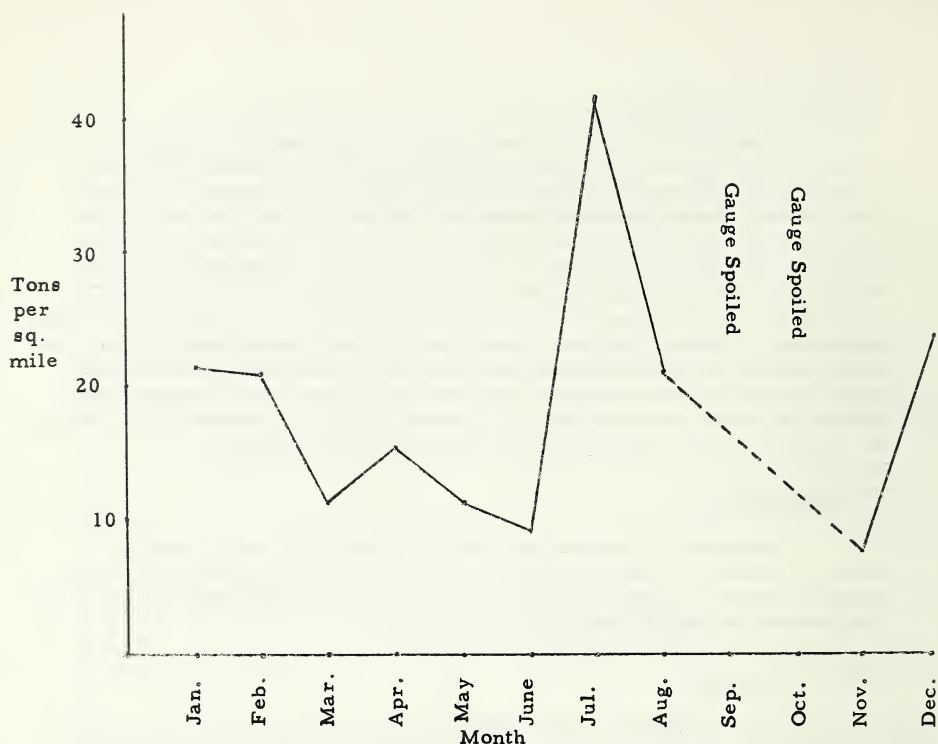
(a) Industrial Pollution.

During 1960 the Council's problems in this field centred on emissions from (i) a low temperature carbonisation plant; (ii) a dolomite producing process (the burning of dolomite and coke), (iii) a works producing refractory bricks and (iv) limestone grinding plant (although strictly speaking this should not be included under this heading as it does not involve heat treatment).

Although regrettably, staff shortages prohibited detailed attention to the above matters, the following is the position at the end of the year:

(i) Low temperature carbonisation plant.

This plant is controlled by H.M. Alkali Inspector, being registered annually. Conditions were much as in recent years, but it is known that wholesale improvements are planned over the next few years. The deposit gauge - St. Peter's churchyard at Askern, was the subject of meaningless vandalism during the year and two of the monthly results were spoiled by interference. The deposit gauge monthly graph appears as follows:



The average monthly deposit figure for the year was 19.118 tons/sq. mile compared with 17.66 tons/square mile for 1959.

(ii) Doloma process.

In this process, which is not controlled under the Alkali etc. Acts, there was little change during the year. Unfortunately the cupolas in which the dolomite and coke are burned are constructed below the level of the ground adjacent to the quarry, and consequently the products of combustion are emitted at a low level in relation to the level of the surrounding land.

The survey which had been in progress during 1959, utilising two deposit gauges and 10 lead peroxide squares ringed around the plant was discontinued after February as it was felt that the information provided was not sufficiently accurate.

(iii) Factory producing refractory bricks.

This too is a process controlled by the Alkali etc. Act and it is pleasing to report the full amicable co-operation with the local Alkali Inspector in this matter. Complaints were received during the year of a black smoke emission from the kilns (coal fired) during initial lighting periods and holding times when "reducing" atmospheres were needed. Following visits by the Alkali Inspector some improvement was recorded.

(iv) Limestone grinding plant.

Following strong complaints in the Sprotborough area a deposit gauge was set up in March to give at least an indication of nuisance conditions. The monthly results, however, tabulated below, gave but little supporting evidence.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION SURVEY 1960.SPROTBOROUGH AREA.

Month	Inches. rain	Insoluble Deposit tons/sq. ml.	Soluble Deposit tons/sq. ml.	Total Deposit.
March	1.586	6.844	5.954	12.798
April	0.2274	4.997	1.917	6.914
May	1.005	1.163	3.251	4.414
June	0.5817	4.448	3.388	7.836
July	2.643	8.076	7.186	15.262
August.	3.436	6.399	8.899	15.298
September	4.547	4.654	9.924	14.578
October	5.288	5.646	12.32	17.966
November	3.067	3.901	7.529	11.430
December.	1.745	3.183	9.48	12.663

There was but little difference in the insoluble calcium figures obtained from the Sprotborough and Askern deposit gauges and this again emphasises the need for more sensitive pollution measurement equipment.

Investigations are continuing in these matters.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT.

The annual tabulation supplied to the Ministry was as follows:

	Type of Property				(5) Agricultural.
	Non- Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (including Council houses).	(3) All other (including Business premises).	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District.	27	17473	1242	18742	737
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of					
(a) Notification.	0	351	89	440	0
(b) Survey under the Act.	28	0	0	28	68
(c) Otherwise (e. g. when visited primarily for some other purpose.	0	21	0	21	4
III. Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections.	45	389	102	536	188
IV. Number of properties inspected (in. Sec. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats (Major)	0	0	0	0	0
(Minor)	21	344	72	437	61
(b) Mice (Major)	0	0	0	0	0
(Minor)	0	17	9	26	4
V. Number of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L. A.	21	361	81	463	65
VI. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments	490	950	297	1737	581

Two rodent operatives are engaged full-time on this work and all local authority tips, and sewage works are treated monthly.

51 contracts are held with farmers in the rural district. The rodent control work for a neighbouring urban district, Tickhill, is also performed by the R. D. C. staff.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951.

(1) Food Hawkers.

The registration provisions contained in Section 76 in respect of food hawkers continued to work well; generally speaking standards were good and the all round improvement of mobile food trading equipment and methods during the past few years is well worthy of note. It is felt that this trend will continue in view of the steady dispersal of the population away from town centres in many areas.

Altogether some 97 food hawkers are now registered under this Act.

(2) Moveable dwellings.

In May an application was made pursuant to Section 95 of this Act to prohibit the stationing of moveable dwellings in Marsh Lane, Thorpe-in-Balne following the creation of frequent nuisances by itinerant non-dwellers in that area.

The five defendants were fined and the order granted. Apart from the seasonal problems in St. Leger week, the zoning measure has been successful in restricting the frequent nuisance conditions formerly encountered.

LOCAL AUTHORITY MARKET.

The Council's market at Rossington, comprising 46 stalls and pitches, continued to develop and the new amenity block for the market traders was completed in 1960. This incorporates separate sanitary accommodation; washing facilities; constant hot water provision; and dining room with facilities for tea making. It is hoped to extend drainage facilities to cover selected stalls in the near future and provide washing facilities at individual points where necessary.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.

Unfortunately staff shortages do not permit the commencement of the survey into sanitary facilities for agricultural workers required by this Act. Casual observation denotes, however, that so far there has been but little effort by farmers to provide reasonable sanitary facilities, particularly for the large influx of seasonal workers, and this matter is earmarked for attention as soon as staff conditions permit.

LITTER ACT, 1958.

A special drive to publicise anti-litter measures was carried out in the spring. Altogether over 100 litter baskets have been provided by the authority although many have suffered from vandalism; the public conscience in respect of the litter problem seems to be difficult to prick!

The co-operation of parish councils was requested and a special monthly servicing of nearly 70 bus shelters was instituted. During their normal runs throughout the district all drivers of cleansing vehicles were instructed to pick up the volume of discarded furniture and refuse which is wantonly dumped in country lanes by persons unknown (no doubt residents outside the rural district!) Special collections of refuse are carried out at the request of householders, covering charges being made where quantities are appreciable.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Departmental activities in this sphere centre on the following tasks:

Emptying of 20,188 dustbins weekly.

Emptying of 782 pail closets weekly.

Emptying of 153 privies monthly.

Emptying of 1482 cesspools at intervals varying from
1 - 6 weeks.

In addition trade refuse was cleared from shops without making a charge (although this is to be reviewed at an early date) and some unadopted streets were swept in various parishes following Council resolutions made pursuant to Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Altogether the establishment required for the Cleansing Service is some 82 men, and generally speaking there was no shortage of employees during the year. The present staff has a hard core of service: some 70% of the men having been employed by the Council for more than three years.

DOMESTIC REFUSE COLLECTION.

The district is split up into ten areas and a weekly service is general. At the end of the year the Council's refuse collection fleet consisted of:

- 9 - 7 cu. yard side loaders.
- 2 - 10 cu. yard side loaders.
- 1 - 18 cu. yard dustless loader.
- 1 - 12 cu. yard fore and aft tippers.

This fleet normally includes two spare vehicles for maintenance replacement purposes. Several of the older 7 cu. yard vehicles are now completely outmoded and require replacement, and a programme for this had now been approved by the Council.

At the end of the year five of the Council's vehicles were powered by diesel engines; these have proved to be thoroughly reliable and have resulted in major fuel economies.

Considerable trouble was experienced due to tip fires at the commencement of the summer and there is but little doubt that fires in dustbins contributed to the problem. With the Committee's approval all bins containing material on fire were not collected in the normal weekly service, and a circular letter pointing out the Council's problems was left in each case. A marked improvement followed and there has been little trouble from this source since.

There were no major labour recruitment problems during the year.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

During the year the Department utilised seven refuse tips for the disposal of refuse. One or two of these - notably Bawtry and Branton were useful in the days of the smaller collection vehicle because of the greater number of journeys required to tip refuse. With the advent of vehicles compacting two to three times more refuse than the former 7 cubic yard vehicles this is not now of prime importance. At the end of the year the Council was considering mechanical means of tip levelling and control instead of the archaic hand trimming which is wasteful in manpower and not very effective. The combination of the above factors should then render possible the concentration of disposal points and the termination of one or two of the smaller remote refuse tips.

TRADE REFUSE.

At the end of the year a scheme was being prepared for the comprehensive collection of trade refuse from shops and licensed premises. Section 73 of the Public Health Act requires that a charge shall be made and this will be kept to a minimum to ensure the early success of the scheme. More co-operation will, however, be required from shopkeepers to ensure that refuse is retained on the premises in a more orderly and hygienic manner.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

The growth of cesspools in the area has been considerable over the past few years rising from 750 in 1949 to 1482 by the end of 1960. This has been due to the rapid residential development in parishes without main drainage. For a long period the Council was not able to proceed with major sewerage schemes because of Government financial restrictions, but these have been removed in the past year or two and the Council has now declared a policy of sewerage all major areas within the next five years.

A £150,000 scheme which will commence at Sprotborough in 1961 will eradicate some 360 cesspools and at the end of the year sewage disposal schemes at Brodsworth (Green Lane); Braithwell (part); Austerfield (part); Sutton and Campsall (Norton parish); Wadworth and the largest scheme at Cantley, Auckley, Bessacarr, and Old Rossington were in course of preparation.

In the meantime, however, the Council's present cesspool emptying problem is acute: many of the old cesspools are of comparatively small capacity (400 - 800 gallons) and obviously leak; happily in the majority of cases without nuisance, but the modern cesspool of impervious construction requires greatly increased attention and the potential volume of sewage to be removed has increased enormously. The Department's five cesspool tankers were obviously unable to deal with this matter adequately any longer and in mid 1960 the Council authorised the transfer of the former pail waggon back to cesspool emptying duties and arrangements were also made for the loan of an additional cesspool emptier pending the delivery of a new 1100 gallon machine. Furthermore all the cesspool vehicles were then serviced outside normal working hours. These measures increased the vacuum capacity by nearly 50% and immediately created another problem, viz. the disposal of the sewage involved. This matter was still receiving attention at the end of the year.

With cesspools of this number however it is impossible to give a completely satisfactory service at reasonable cost although complaints dropped considerably. Altogether some 12,425,605 gallons of sewage were dealt with by tanker as against 10,280,875 gallons in the previous year.

Two of the Council's present tankers are 16 and 17 years old respectively and receive careful and frequent maintenance to keep them roadworthy and effective pending the completion of the Sprotborough scheme.

PUBLIC CLEANSING DEPOT.

The scheme to extend and reorganise the Depot was not fully prepared by the end of the year but it is hoped that 1961 will see the commencement of the work. The vehicles are to be taken out of their existing garage space at Kirk Sandall which is now seriously overcrowded and provides no isolation in case of fire. Improved welfare facilities for the employees in the form of a room for meals with proper locker and shower accommodation attached is also included in the scheme. Additional garages are to be constructed at Edlington and Rossington, these parishes being 9 and 8 miles distant from the Depot, and sufficiently large to require the services of a separate cleansing vehicle.

SALVAGE.

Lack of space at the present depot has been one of the factors hindering development of the paper salvage scheme but nevertheless 339 tons of fibreboard and mixed paper were baled during the year (an increase of 35 tons over last year's figure). Income from this was £2921, an increase of £300, and this meant a bonus of £581 to be shared amongst the workmen.

STAFFING.

In view of the constant growth of the rural area and the greatly augmented duties created by new legislation in recent years the establishment was increased by one public health inspector and one pupil near the end of the year, although up to the time of writing it has not been possible to fill the former post.

As a consequence both the technical and clerical sections of the Public Health Department were busily engaged throughout the year and appreciation of their hard work is recorded.

I would also like to thank Dr. Ferguson for his constant help and advice and the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their stimulation and encouragement throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

R. DURANT.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

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